Daily Report

Latin America

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CONTENTS

CARIBBEAN

Cuba

Castro Receives WHO Health Activities Awards 1
Young Communists Union First Secretaries Meet 1
Unemployment, Crime Discussed 1
Rizo Addresses Seminar 1
Formation of Civic Conscience New Goal of CDR 1
Farewell Ceremony Held for Soviet Ambassador 2
Red Cross Head 'Satisfied' With Meetings 2
Melendez at Leningrad Planners Center Opening 2
Group of 77 Delegate Comments on Trade Accord 2
Labor Minister President Arrives in Montevideo 3
Caribe-Intercosmos Experiment Reported 3
Components at Semiconductor Center Pass Tests 3

Haiti

Attorneys Appeal to Prosecutor on Musac Arrest 3
MDN To Support Demonstrations Favoring Casecs 4
'Turbulent' Situation Reported in Delmas Area 4
Mill Workers Return; More Labor Conflicts Noted 4

CENTRAL AMERICA

El Salvador

PCN Charges PDC, ARENA 'Irregularities' 5
FMLN's Handal Comments on Election Results *[Venceremos]* 5

Guatemala

Cerezo on U.S. Ties, C.A. Talks, Panama *[ACAN]* 8

Honduras

Armed Forces Pledge Support for President 8
Rosenthal Quits Post of Economic Adviser *[Buenos Aires REUTER]* 8
62 Arrested in San Pedro Sula Released 9

Nicaragua

Carlos Nunez 'Optimistic' About 15 Apr Meeting 9
RN on Delegation *[Buenos Aires REUTER]* 9
U.S. Assistance to LA PRENSA Viewed *[EL NEUVO DIARIO 13 Apr]* 10
Former Managua Mayor Resigns From FSLN *[ACAN]* 11

Panama

Noriega Reiterates Solis Dismissal Decision 12
Solis on Dialogue, Truce Proposal, Mediator 12
FDP on Pan-American Highway Blockage *[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 14 Apr]* 13
Further FDP Comment 15

FDP Suspends Maneuvers in Reverted Canal Areas *[AFP]* 15
Abadia Says U.S. 'Violating' Sovereignty *[DPA]* 15
Planning Minister Admits Economic Difficulties 16
CONEP President on Country's Economic Crisis 16
Supermarkets Running Out of Basic Products 17
Crusade Protest Near Church Prevented 17
U.S. Embassy Said To Organize Jobless March *LA REPUBLICA 14 Apr]* 17
Labor Party Supports National Dialogue *[MATUTINO 14 Apr]* 18
Col Wong Replaced in Canal Studies Commission *[LA REPUBLICA 13 Apr]* 18
Commentator on AP Reporter's Arrest, Situation 18

SOUTH AMERICA

Argentina

Naval Exercise Under Way Off Mar del Plata 20
Senate Approves National Defense Law 20
Strike Begins; Capital 'Practically Normal' 20

Brazil

Army Denies Mobilization at Colombian Border *[EFE]* 20

Chile

Court Approves Only 12 U.S. Letelier Questions 20
PCCh 'Does Not Reject in Advance' Dialogue 21
Opposition Invites 2,000 Plebiscite Observers 21
APSI Magazine Deputy Director Arrested 21
Bomb Causes Damage, No Casualties in Santiago 21

Colombia

President Barco Speaks on Emergency Measures 21
Party Officials on Narino Agreement Suspension 23
Justice Minister, DAS Chief View Uraba Violence 23

Paraguay

U.S. Assistance in Fight Against Drugs Urged *[PATRIA 13 Apr]* 24
Interior, Foreign, Education Ministers Travel *[EL DIARIO 13 Apr]* 25
Finance Minister Sick; Sworn In From Bed *[HOY 14 Apr]* 25

Peru

Larco Cox Explains Problems to Congress *[EFE]* 25
Interior Minister Notes Arrest of Terrorists 25
Shining Path Kills Officials in Oyon Province *[EFE]* 26
New 'Wave' of Terrorism *[EFE]* 26
Police Arrest Terrorist, Confiscate Weapons 27
Dynamite Cache Found 27

Cuba

Castro Receives WHO Health Activities Awards

FL131325 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Apr 88

[Text] Yesterday the Health for All and Fight Against Smoking medals awarded by the WHO were presented to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz at the Palace of Conventions.

WHO General Director [title as heard] Dr Carlyle Guerra de Macedo said that the first medal was for Fidel's continuing, outstanding work on behalf of public health in Cuba and for the support he extends at the international level. The second medal was for his decision to definitely quit smoking as an incentive and example in support of the WHO's world campaign against smoking.

Guerra de Macedo also said that this is the first time the health organization has awarded these medals to a chief of state.

Young Communists Union First Secretaries Meet

Unemployment, Crime Discussed

FL140305 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Apr 88

[Text] The third short course or seminar for first secretaries of the UJC [Union of Young Communists] has been taking place at the UJC cadre school since yesterday. The important subject of youth employment and job placement for graduates was discussed today. A big effort was made in 1987 to place more than 27,000 youths.

[Begin first speaker recording] The situation of inflated payrolls is present throughout the country. The country's national unemployment rate is 7 percent, which cannot be termed high compared to the rest of the world. It is not the case for the entire country because some provinces have a surplus labor force and others have a shortage in terms of the work force.

In the case of the higher-level graduates, it has already been approximately 6 years since the commander in chief suggested these youths be pre-placed in certain priority areas. As this was achieved, we arrived at the conclusion that we should follow the same model. When I say we arrived at this conclusion, I, of course, also include the opinion of the UJC, which carried a lot of weight in this field at that time. I am also refering to the opinion of the FEUC [Federation of Cuban University Students] and other factors that were a part of [words indistinct] of young students. A process was created, each time at a faster pace, of incorporating all university students into pre-placement and pre-recruitment process.

We think that the problem with the university graduates... [changes thought] in the first place, it is not a big problem today. In the recently completed census, conducted, as a matter of fact, by the UJC and us, we saw that there are only approximately 100 university students in the entire country who do not have a job. They are mainly located in Havana. Therefore, this does not constitute a social problem of any sort. I reiterate that this is the case with higher-level graduates. [end recording]

The remarks of the participants dealt mainly with the number of youths attending technical and non-technical schools and the lack of importance given vocational schools.

[Begin second speaker recording] Currently, we only have 7,058 unemployed people in the municipality. Of this number, 73 percent are young people. Also, 73 percent of the crimes that are committed in our municipality are committed by youths, youths who do not have a job. [end recording]

Rizo Addresses Seminar

FL141414 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Apr 88

[Text] Julian Rizo Alvarez, alternate member of the PCC Politburo, has made a speech at the third seminar for first secretaries of the UJC, which is being held in Havana.

Rizo said that these years should be the basis for building a youth force that is more ideologically cultured and stronger in the agriculture-livestock area.

In the prevailing conditions of scientific-technical development, we need to recover the high value of agricultural work. We also need to change the image of agriculture as a warehouse for unskilled labor.

Formation of Civic Conscience New Goal of CDR

FL141814 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 14 Apr 88

[Station commentary]

[Text] In its unceasing renewal, life shapes the individual day after day, and the surrounding reality changes accordingly. An examination of any process or institution brings us to this conclusion, which is theoretically synthesized in one of the laws of dialectics. Thirty years ago, Fidel created the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR], with the sacred mission of defending the revolution and blocking the political action of its enemies. Revolutionary vigilance was and continues to be their essential mission and reason for being.

However, life itself has added other tasks to this formidable organization, which groups the immense majority of our citizens. The CDR took over health tasks such as

the vaccination drives. They cooperated in the collection of raw materials. They exert a positive action in the education of children and they encourage participation in sports activities.

The consolidation of the revolution made it possible for the CDR to evolve and become a community group in which solidarity and cooperation go hand in hand with political consensus. The CDR now plan new and very positive changes. Most of us have embraced the socialist ideal, although some—a tiny minority—are still engaged in various activities that come into conflict with the lofty values inherent in our social model.

In line with the new concept, the CDR, a truly territorial organization belonging to the community, will seek to promote the lofty values of socialism in each individual. The inner conduct of each citizen has to be governed by a sense of duty toward work, respect for the standards of coexistence, and solidarity with others. It is not enough to stand night watch, pay dues, and attend the meetings. In the new concept, the CDR are going for their most difficult goal: to help in the formation of a true civic conscience.

Farewell Ceremony Held for Soviet Ambassador

FL141300 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Apr 88

[Text] A moving ceremony was held at the Cuban-Soviet Friendship Association [AACS] to say farewell to the Soviet ambassador to Cuba, Comrade Aleksandr Kapto, who will soon end his tour in our country.

AACS President Zoilo Marinello and Ambassador Kapto spoke at the event. The Soviet diplomat recalled some of his happiest moments in Cuba. He stressed the firm attitude of the Cuban people in view of imperialist threats.

Also present at the ceremony were other members of the AACS and of the Cuban Institute of Friendship With Peoples.

Red Cross Head 'Satisfied' With Meetings

FL141636 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1150 GMT 14 Apr 88

[Report by Marcos Llanos; passages in quotation marks recorded]

[Excerpt] I am departing satisfied with my visit to Cuba, said Dr Cornelio Sommaruga, president of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

[Sommaruga, in French with simultaneous translation into Spanish] "Included among my activities during this 3-day visit was my meeting with Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, which lasted several hours. Thus I am leaving very satisfied with the meetings I have held here. Above all, I am pleased with the high degree of relations between the International Committee of the Red Cross and Cuban institutes and authorities."

Dr Sommaruga said that he was pleased to report that the two Cuban pilots detained in Angola by the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] counterrevolutiona. y organization are in perfect health.

[Sommaruga] "I would like to stress how moved I was by the gesture made by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, who showed me a daily operational order he signed in 1958 when he was in the Sierra Maestra commanding the opposition forces at that time. His order stressed that the prisoners who were captured by the rebel army from the tyranny deserved humanitarian treatment. This truly demonstrates the manner in which the prisoners, the people, were treated.

"With reference to agreements, I would like to report that I just received the news of Cuba's willingness to ratify Protocol No 2 of the 1977 Geneva Convention, which concerns non-international conflicts.

"I would also like to say that I have had the opportunity to review a draft proposal that was previously discussed with Cuban authorities. It pertains to the authorization the International Committee of the Red Cross might receive to visit prisoners for security reasons." [sentence as heard]

The Red Cross does not make inspection visits anywhere because it is not seeking political results, he said. Its sphere of action is strictly humanitarian and within the framework of international law contained within the Geneva treaties on the rights of peoples, added Sommaruga. [passage omitted]

Melendez at Leningrad Planners Center Opening

FL141445 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Apr 88

[Text] A center for Cuban planners has just been inaugurated in Leningrad. The individuals there will be planning economic goals that will be carried out in Cuba with Soviet assistance. The planners will work with Soviet specialists.

The opening of the center was attended by Ernesto Melendez, minister president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation.

Group of 77 Delegate Comments on Trade Accord

FL132205 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1950 GMT 13 Apr 88

[Text] Today in Yugoslavia 46 developing countries, members of the Group of 77, signed a trade agreement for favorable tariffs known as a global system of commercial preferences.

The agreement encompasses three continents: Latin America, Africa, and Asia. Two European nonaligned countries, Yugoslavia and Cyprus, chose to be included in the Asian group. Romania, however, noted Latin similarities and joined the Latin American group.

Carlos Lechuga, Cuban delegate to the meeting, told the press this is an initial step and some time will be needed to notice significant results; nevertheless, it already strengthens the negotiating power of the developing world.

Although he avoided giving details of a mechanism which is just beginning, (Diego Gaspar), Brazilian representative to the Group of 77 meeting, said the system will open markets for underdeveloped countries.

Labor Minister President Arrives in Montevideo
FL141458 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Apr 88

[Text] Francisco Linares, minister president of the State Committee for Labor and Social Security, has arrived in Montevideo on an official 5-day visit to Uruguay.

The Cuban minister is responding to an invitation extended by his Uruguayan counterpart, Hugo Fernandez. Linares will be received today by President Julio Maria Sanguinetti.

Caribe-Intercosmos Experiment Reported
FL131440 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Apr 88

[Text] The Caribe-Intercosmos project, the first such large-scale tele-detection experiment to be conducted in Cuba, began on 20 March and will end on 20 April.

Cuban researchers and technical personnel, in coordination with 34 specialists from the Soviet Union, Poland, Bulgaria, and the GDR, are compiling and analyzing the information received from the Mir Space Station and two Cosmos satellites, as well as from a fleet of airplanes, four ships, and groups engaged in land measurement.

An extensive article on this interesting experiment is contained in today's issue of GRANMA.

The results of the Caribe-Intercosmos experiment will be applied to the national economy.

Components at Semiconductor Center Pass Tests
FL141428 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Apr 88

[Text] The GDR has certified the quality of Cuban electronic components. Rigorous state tests have verified the quality and reliability of the first 1,000 integrated digital circuits produced in the Pinar del Rio semiconductor center.

Haiti

Attorneys Appeal to Prosecutor on Musac Arrest
FL132010 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 12 Apr 88

[Text] The law office of lawyer Lafontant Joseph has written Public Prosecutor Mireille Zamor Pluviose asking her to order the release of Mr Camille Musac, whom the law office says was arrested illegally.

Human rights activist Lafontant Joseph and Moyse Senatus, both members of the Port-au-Prince bar, are Musac's lawyers.

In their note to Mrs Pluviose, they say Mr Musac was arrested improperly on Wednesday, 30 March, on accusations of having knowledge of activities allegedly being carried out by Mr Luc B. Innocent with a view to disturbing the public order. Innocent resided in a house Musac has in Port-au-Prince.

The note further says that in order to prove his innocence, Mr Musac can refer to the televised statement made by the head of the Criminal Investigations Department to the effect that he might not have arrested Mr Musac had Luc B. Innocent not resided at Musac's home.

The note continues: Nothing prohibits a Haitian citizen from extending his hospitality to another Haitian citizen or to a foreigner.

Therefore, according to the letter addressed to Mrs Pluviose, Mr Musac is the victim of a series of machinations by people incapable of understanding that they cannot arrest and punish someone in place of someone else and that penal responsibility rests with individuals and cannot be displaced or transferred; that is, you cannot hold one person responsible for something allegedly committed by another.

Thus, they ask the public prosecutor to rule that there is no legal basis for having Mr Musac arrested or for his detention, which has already exceeded the legal 48-hour limit. They thereby imply that the arrest is improper.

They ask Mrs Pluviose to order the police to send Mr Musac before the Department of the Public Prosecutor so that they can examine and discuss the arbitrariness of this arrest and so that Mr Musac's release can, quite simply, be ordered.

That is what Lafontant Joseph's law office says to Mrs Mireille Zamor Pluviose in a letter dated 11 April 1988.

MDN To Support Demonstrations Favoring Casecs
FL142130 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 14 Apr 88

[Excerpts] The Mobilization for National Development [MDN] says it notes with satisfaction that there are many Haitians, both urban and rural, calling for the installation of the Administrative Councils for the Communal Sections [Casecs] in keeping with Articles 62, 63, 63.1, 64, and 65 of the Constitution and with the choices they expressed on 31 January 1988. [passage omitted]

To ignore the Casecs is an insult. It constitutes a scorning of the peasants' basic needs by the country's leaders and also a deliberate attack against the legitimate aspirations of the social class that composes the majority. [passage omitted]

Thus, MDN says it will support all peaceful and unarmed demonstrations being organized in diverse regions of Haiti, both in towns and in rural areas, to demand the installation of the Casecs. [passage omitted]

'Turbulent' Situation Reported in Delmas Area
FL142138 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 14 Apr 88

[Text] There has been a turbulent situation for several months now in Delmas 19, where armed individuals are sowing terror. This situation goes back to the beginning of November 1987, on the eve of the elections that were cancelled because of the massacre of the population.

According to reports from residents of the area, these bandits used to board at a former bordello run by a one-time minister of the Duvalier regime. The bordello was called ("Nathalie Klebe"), and it is located on Rue Pierre Sully, off Delmas 19. They say this is the place of origin of many of the commandos who go around sowing destruction, leaving corpses in their wake, and setting fires all over town.

But then a curious thing happened: After the results of the last elections, these individuals, who had been living for free at the former bordello, were disarmed, beaten, and forced to flee. No one knows exactly why these men, who just a few days earlier were treated like princes, were given this new kind of treatment. Surely for services rendered!

Nevertheless, according to rumors going around, it seems their services are no longer needed, and these armed bandits reportedly were close to becoming uncontrollable.

Still in connection with Delmas 19, a group of armed civilians attacked and broke into two houses in that area the day before yesterday, in the middle of the night. They fired guns, broke down the door, and arrested people and took them to the (?Dessalines) Barracks.

Mill Workers Return; More Labor Conflicts Noted
FL142200 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 14 Apr 88

[Text] The employees of the Minoterie d'Haiti [national flour mill] resumed work yesterday morning, but at the Mevs industrial park an unclear situation exists.

Workers at the Inter-America factory stopped working yesterday, and soldiers from Fort Dimanche were sent to a plant called Omnicron because of a labor-management conflict.

El Salvador

PCN Charges PDC, ARENA 'Irregularities'

PA150325 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1900 GMT12 Apr 88

[Report by Eloy Guevara]

[Excerpts] Today the National Conciliation Party, PCN, held a press conference to comment on the elections held on 20 March. It concluded that the PCN had been obliged to contend with the political strength of the PDC [Christian Democratic Party] and the economic strength of ARENA [Nationalist Republican Alliance]. Yet, according to PCN Secretary General Hugo Carrillo Corleto: They were still unable to stop us.

Carrillo Corleto said the PCN maintains that certain irregularities were committed by ARENA and the PDC in La Union and Cabanas. For example, in Ilobasco, ARENA ordered people to vote with their identification cards, instead of their voting cards. [passage omitted]

A suit to annul the second vote count filed by ARENA will be discussed in 3 days. The press expected a ruling today, but the suit will be studied. After the 3-day period, it will be another 24 hours before the final result will be released. But let us listen to what Carrillo Corleto has to say about why he had not previously denounced the irregularities committed by ARENA in the departments in question.

[Begin Carrillo recording] We did not want to hinder the democratic process. We preferred to keep silent until the Elections Council released the definitive results. We thought that it would be better for the process if we would keep quiet about some things so as to not distort the process.

Another thing we highlighted at the press conference is that neither the political power of the (?PDC) nor ARENA's economic power was able to cancel out the PCN and that, whether they like it or not, the PCN will again be the balance arm that provides equilibrium and moderation in the Legislative Assembly. The Salvadoran people distributed the deputies intelligently, giving 30 to one party, 23 to another, and 18 [figure as heard] to us. In other words, they have not given a majority to any party, so that there will no longer be overwhelming blocs in the assembly that can approve laws arbitrarily. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Carrillo Corleto also said he does not believe that the president of the Legislative Assembly should be a member of ARENA, even though that party has the greatest number of deputies. [passage omitted]

It is said that the United States had planned a 30-30 [figures as heard] division of deputies. Carrillo does not believe this.

[Begin Carrillo recording] There will always be speculation and comments. I believe that if the gringos had had a hand in these elections as they did in others, the results would have been completely different. [end recording] [passage omitted]

FMLN's Handal Comments on Election Results

PA141855 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 12 Apr 88

[Interview with Commander Shafik Jorge Handal, FMLN General Command member, by unidentified reporter; date, place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Commander, what is your opinion of the results of the 20 March elections?

[Handal] In my opinion, the results are an overwhelming defeat for the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], whose leadership headed by Duarte is and has been a servile instrument of the so-called low-intensity counterinsurgency war strategy imposed on our country by U.S. imperialism.

The vast and overwhelming majority of the Salvadoran people repudiated and punished those who sell our sovereignty for dollars; those who make a fortune from carrying out and covering up genocide, persecution, and torture; those who force hundreds of thousands of people to abandon their birthplaces and to face the needs and humiliation of displaced people; those who force the economic crisis on the working class, increasing its poverty and [words indistinct]; those who have closed the path to a political solution to the war; and those who do all these things with impudent demagoguery and with daily offers and lies.

To rebuff the counterinsurgency plan, which tries to simulate a nonexistent democratization, the combative and [words indistinct] people's groups, defying repression, took to the streets in San Salvador to promote a boycott of those elections. This action clearly demonstrated those groups' repudiation of Duarte and the PDC. The thousands of FMLN fighters who stepped up fighting throughout the country also repudiated the PDC regime's counterinsurgency plan.

A large part of the population that did not register in the electoral registry and [words indistinct] electoral card, together with another large part that abstained from voting although they had obtained their electoral cards, [words indistinct] fear of repression also rejected Duarte, the PDC, and the counterinsurgency plan.

Those who went to the polls and invalidated their ballots by writing on them phrases and slogans in favor of the FMLN and those who cast blank votes all showed their repudiation of the Duarte administration's maneuver, punishing [words indistinct]. Today it is also clear that

those who voted for the opposition parties—as even ARENA [Nationalist Republican Alliance] leaders have said—really voted against Duarte and the PDC.

All those sectors represent the vast majority of Salvadorans, and they voted against the anti-Salvadoran, criminal policy the U.S. Government has imposed on El Salvador during all these years. This action exposed the farce of the democratic process supposedly taking place in our country, which has been used by the Reagan administration to deceive the U.S. people and Congress.

Regarding the reactionary and antinational constituent plan, this U.S. policy has also allowed the Reagan administration to give El Salvador an international image of legitimacy. This damage to U.S. strategy; its political instrument, the PDC; and to the leading figure of this strategy, Eng Jose Napoleon Duarte, is the cumulative result of the people's lengthy and heroic revolutionary and democratic struggle in our country. This struggle has been the decisive factor, the factor that has deteriorated, defeated, and led to a crisis in the traditional criminal and [words indistinct] strategy of domination; and the criminal strategy implemented by the U.S. Government in our country—the strategy of low-intensity counterinsurgency war. This, in my opinion, is essentially the effect of the 20 March [words indistinct].

Undoubtedly, the most repulsive instrument of the counterinsurgency strategy the U.S. Government has imposed on our people, the most repulsive part for the Salvadoran people, has been the PDC leadership headed by Duarte, who deserted from the popular ranks he stood with during the 1970's. He crossed over to the oppressing group, the people's murderers; he committed himself, and he became corrupt to the very marrow of his bones; and now he has been politically punished.

[Reporter] Commander Shafik Handal, what are your views on the conflict between the PDC and ARENA regarding the result of the elections for deputies, which was modified against ARENA through the revision of a vote count carried out by the Central Elections Council?

[Handal] I believe this conflict over that vote count is a continuation of the same process I referred to earlier. In other words, it is another link in the irreversible crisis created by the constituent plan. Our people have stated the need to continue striking at the plan until it is totally and decisively defeated. This vote count incident has reopened this new phase of our people's struggle. For our people, it is not a matter of supporting the PDC or ARENA; I repeat, they have stated that they must consummate through political unions [words indistinct] the total defeat of the constituent plan, the total defeat of this turncoat, corrupt, assassin, antipopular, food profiteering, and, I repeat, corrupt government—headed by Napoleon Duarte and the [words indistinct] hierarchy.

In this way, the people would contribute to the initiation of a true negotiation among all national patriotic sectors to reach an agreement among Salvadorans based on the rescue of national sovereignty and the constitution of a transition government of full participation that must include the FDR and FMLN. This government would implement the agreements reached, especially a cease-fire, which would eliminate this policy of repression and profiteering with the people's food, making the necessary structural economic, social, and political changes, and ensuring lasting peace and an authentic democratic process that will conclude with truly free and honest elections that will guarantee the participation in government of all the country's forces under equality of conditions. This would inaugurate, I repeat, an authentic democratic process in our country, based on the nation's true independence and on the country's right to self-determination.

To open this path, one must completely dismantle Napoleon Duarte's counterinsurgency government, which does not allow for the installation of an ARENA government, much less allow the PDC and ARENA to divide power or to be accompanied by the PCN [National Conciliation Party]. Any of these variations would be a government under Yankee control to continue the war. They are already arming for the solution, quote: to declare a bloodbath [words indistinct] crimes against the people, and new killings [words indistinct] arrests and disappearances [words indistinct] call the high-intensity war. Some [words indistinct] and some military chiefs are already speaking about this.

It is necessary to tell all those people again that after 8 years of war [words indistinct] they have absolutely no possibility of [words indistinct] they are completely condemned to failure. Eight years of war with more than 60,000 people murdered by the repression, with the people's heroic resistance and victory after victory, rejecting [words indistinct] to failure [words indistinct], financed by the United States, directed by the United States, armed by the United States—Mr Reagan's government—have demonstrated that along that path they can only increase the bloodshed and destruction, but never achieve a victory over the Salvadoran people. [Words indistinct] that position will be attained, perhaps later than sooner, but it will be attained, whatever the cost.

Nevertheless, we have insisted since the beginning of this war that [words indistinct]. We believe this is the moment for more resolute popular action to sweep away, through this multifacted action of the people, the whole criminal counterinsurgency policy, which [words indistinct] Duarte's government, which has been the (?promoter) of this policy, in order to fulfill the path of a negotiated patriotic national solution. The obstacle has been the U.S. Government [words indistinct].

Now it is necessary to open the path to a broad dialogue, in which everyone participates, a dialogue that is truly [words indistinct] and that is based on the desire of all

our sectors to recover our national sovereignty and carry out through negotiations [words indistinct] self-determination [words indistinct] act of independence and a recovery of national rights.

The people cannot remain as spectators in this [words indistinct] of this maneuver to [words indistinct] against the government, the PDC, over the political solution based a national consensus, based on the six points [words indistinct] discussion and negotiation of the FDR and the FMLN.

Being against Napoleon Duarte and the PDC does not necessarily mean that one is for ARENA. Neither is ARENA's advantage in votes a sign of support and confidence in that party, which represents interests [words indistinct] caused much hunger and suffering to our working people during [words indistinct]. Those were votes of the people in favor of the people. It was the abstention of the people in favor of the people [words indistinct].

That patriotic solution of national consensus [words indistinct] all those who expressed themselves, or those who will express themselves in the future, for the recovery of sovereignty and independence; all those who rally for the understanding that changes are necessary to take our people out of misery, unemployment, hunger, and backwardness; all those who express themselves for a political solution that will save blood and end repression. In summary, everyone who understands that one cannot impose on the Salvadoran people through any violence—not even the violence supported and implemented by the United States—that one cannot impose on the Salvadoran people [words indistinct] against their historic aspirations of freedom, social justice, and national dignity.

All who [words indistinct], even if they are now members of ARENA, the PDC, or any other party or social class, even the big businessmen [words indistinct], even the Army, or those who support sanctions, no matter which ones.

The experiences of all these years, and I underline this, have taught me that solutions can only be achieved by fighting with determination. This knowledge can only be disseminated when the people demonstrate their energy, their ability to defeat the enemy; when the people demonstrate that the path of imposition through violence and crime will not lead to the alleged victory of the fatherland's enemies.

I must take advantage of this occasion to call on the PDC ranks. There are industrious people in the PDC ranks, people from the cities and countryside, and people from the middle classes who for a time, a long time, stood beside the party's leaders because they all sought the same ideals. The experiences accumulated throughout these years have culminated with the people's verdict of punishment for the PDC leadership and have also shown those leaders' true nature, their betrayal of those ideals, and their corruption. Without forgetting their Christian Democratic thought, doctrines, and ideology, the PDC bases, composed of working people, must know it is necessary for them to work alongside the entire popular movement, which is [words indistinct] fatherland's future.

At the same time, we want to reiterate this basic idea: the call to (?the people) to fight to put an end to the murderous strategy of a counterinsurgency war. We issue this call because it is the path to achieve a just and lasting peace and to express the need to reach a national consensus and a negotiated political solution.

This is the moment when only the people's struggle can prevent imperialism from redesigning its strategy. ARENA members must think twice before deciding if they are going to allow some of their leaders to drag them into becoming the PDC's replacements as instruments of imperialism to continue this counterinsurgency war that has failed and has been defeated, or if they would rather follow another path. This is their opportunity. It is the path to redeem themselves by helping to open the way to rescue their sovereignty and self-determination. It is the path to a patriotic political solution based on the establishment of a truly pluralistic political system and an economy that protects and takes advantage of public and private ownership for the sake of the country's majorities and national development.

The FMLN reiterates that it firmly supports this commitment, which it has expressed many times in its repeated proposals for a political solution, particularly in the six points proposed with the FDR.

The FMLN reiterates that it firmly supports this commitment, a commitment made to our people and the world. It is the commitment to promote and propitiate this political solution, actively help this cause, and seek, without any sectarianism, a national consensus.

Our people must be aware that the aggressive strategy of the U.S. Administration in Central America is being defeated throughout our region. It is also being defeated in the United States. The Sapoa agreements, between the Sandinist government and the counterrevolution, an instrument of the U.S. Government; the Panamanian people's resistance to abusive intervention and U.S. orders; and the progress of the Guatemalan people's struggle and the efforts to begin a dialogue in Guatemala are achievements of these peoples' long struggle that go against U.S. policy in the region.

In conclusion, the outcome of Mr Reagan's government policy is very clear. All this determination and effort to keep the Central American people under his control is leading to a resounding failure. A national and patriotic consensus has begun to take shape. The heroic struggle of the Central American peoples will be successful based on the failure of that policy, the achievement of this consensus, and on the people's ability to fight and win.

I end by making some reflections that are especially addressed to the Salvadoran military sectors. This is the time when they can decide if they want to continue this path of war—a failed path that has no future for the United States, does not count on constant and certain support within the United States, and has no future for our country, where our people have foiled that plan. This is the time to meditate on what path to be followed from now on. You either lend yourself to continue this anti-national and unpatriotic war, or you decide to act as a Salvadoran and take a step toward a negotiated solution, a solution that will guarantee the legitimate interests of each of the parties, but considering, most of all, the interests of our people and fatherland.

Guatemala

Cerezo on U.S. Ties, C.A. Talks, Panama

PA150215 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2102 GMT 14 Apr 88

[All quotation marks as received]

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 14 Apr (ACAN-EFE)—Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo has said that "living on the same continent with the United States demands good relations, but this does not mean sharing interests.

The president made the statement last night while discussing recent events in Guatemala during a private interview in his office at the National Palace with representatives of the leading international news agencies.

He said that no Central American summit has been scheduled for the time being "because we find that we must finalize some on-going matters to which we agreed during our last meeting."

As an example, Cerezo mentioned "the progress that may be made in the dialogue between the Sandinist government and the Nicaraguan Resistance (RN) and ratification of the treaty creating the Central American parliament (PARCEN) by Honduras, El Salvador, and Costa Rica.

On other matters, he said that Guatemala "maintains in Panama's case a position of demanding respect for its sovereignty and [the right to] self-determination." [passage omitted]

Honduras

Armed Forces Pledge Support for President

PA150008 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 2030 GMT 14 Apr 88

["Official communique" No 7 issued by the Superior Council of the Honduran Armed Forces in Comayaguela on 14 April; monitored in progress]

[Text] ...of the Honduran Armed Forces, in a special session to discuss and analyze the present situation, adopted the following resolutions:

1. To reaffirm to his excellency the president of the Republic and commander in chief of the Armed Forces their support and their recognition of his decisive and firm actions as leader of the nation's destiny;

2. To exhort the Honduran people in general to continue extending all the necessary support to the government of the Republic in its efforts to bring about the nation's common welfare;

3. To publicly state that the firm unity of the Armed Forces is unquestionable, thus rejecting the statements that irresponsible people have made to undermine the integrity and stability of those forces;

4. To reiterate their decision to firmly continue the campaign against drug trafficking, using all available means and resources;

5. To thank all the sectors of the country that have expressed to us their recognition and solidarity in light of recent events, urging them to continue contributing to this patriotic goal, which will benefit the entire Honduran family.

Comayaguela, Central District, 14 April 1988

[signed] Superior Council of the Honduran Armed Forces

Public Relations Directorate of the Honduran Armed Forces

Rosenthal Quits Post of Economic Adviser

PA150107 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 0032 GMT 15 Apr 88

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 14 Apr (REUTER)—Today one of the country's three vice presidents announced that he quit the post of adviser to the government apparently to protest the illegal delivery to the United States of alleged drug trafficker Honduran Juan Ramon Matta.

The local police captured Matta on 5 April in Tegucigalpa and turned him over to U.S. authorities, who accused him of masterminding the killing of Enrique Camarena, a Drug Enforcement Administration agent, in Mexico in 1985.

Jaime Rosenthal Oliva, one of the three presidential designates with the rank of vice president, announced he was resigning as adviser on economic affairs to President Jose Azcona, in the city of San Pedro Sula, 175 km north of this capital.

He said he will retain the post of presidential designate to which he was elected by the people. [passage omitted]

62 Arrested in San Pedro Sula Released

PA150111 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1120 GMT 14 Apr 88

[Excerpt] Yesterday afternoon 62 of the people who were arrested on Friday were released. They had been taken into custody during street disturbances in San Pedro Sula to protest the violation of the Constitution. Only Hector Lara Rivera remains in custody.

At 1600, those arrested began to leave the jail in small groups. They were freed by virtue of a letter signed by the secretary and judge of the 2d Region Military Court.

Most of the demonstrators, who asked not to have their names published for fear of reprisals, denied that they had helped to set fire to official vehicles, broken windows, or stoned members of the public security forces. Some say they were coming from classes, the movies, or from work, while others say that they were simply walking through Central Park or on 7th Street on their way home.

Those questioned said that Hector Lara Rivera, a lawyer, will not be released because the police maintain that he was the leader of the group. We know, they said, that all he did was make statements to journalists. [passage omitted]

Nicaragua

Carlos Nunez 'Optimistic' About 15 Apr Meeting

PA141803 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Apr 88

[Text] Commander Carlos Nunez, who is in Guatemala attending the IPU conference, said he is optimistic about the possible results on 15 April during the high-level meeting with the contras.

Nicaragua has received a lot of support from Latin American nations and from most countries in the world through their parliaments, which have said that the long-desired peace that will allow Central American peoples to achieve social and economic development can only be attained through dialogue and political negotiation.

Almost all delegations have agreed there will be no peace as long as there is no social justice and that the Central American region deserves the attention of the international community through cooperation programs that will allow the region to progress.

Referring to the proposed resolution condemning the U.S. Government for meddling in Central American internal affairs and for financing the contras' war in Nicaragua, Commander Nunez said he expects this proposed resolution will be approved next Saturday.

Regarding the issue of the upcoming meeting with the counterrevolutionary leadership on 15 April and the possible agreements, Carlos Nunez said:

[Begin Nunez recording, in progress] ...so that all those counterrevolutionaries who give up their weapons, accept the amnesty, and join the political activity in the country. This amnesty has been in effect for approximately 4 years. However, as the result of the Sapoa meetings and the cease-fire agreement, we have approved an amnesty law for the counterrevolutionaries and the former Somoza army members. Nevertheless, this [words indistinct] that once this amnesty goes into effect, its application depends on the counterrevolutionaries' desire to achieve a cease-fire; that is, the 60 days [words indistinct] 50 days after the cease-fire agreement has been signed, [words indistinct]. This will allow the release in a definitive manner of 50 percent of the counterrevolutionaries in prison. Moreover, if the results of this 15 April meeting are fruitful, then it would be possible to establish a new date for the release of the remaining 50 percent of the counterrevolutionaries in prison.

Therefore, it would be sufficient for all who are now in the mountains and who have not surrendered their weapons to express their desire to join the country's political activity and surrender their weapons. All they need to do is agree to the amnesty decree. The government will then issue a safe conduct. There will be no further persecution against them, so they may freely return to their homes. I am very optimistic and have confidence we will be able to make the counterrevolutionaries reflect on this. Undoubtedly, if peace is attained in Nicaragua, the political and ideological struggle in Nicaragua will become stronger. However, politically we will have to behave accordingly. Nevertheless, we prefer this, so the bloodshed in the country will end. Thus, as one of the political leaders in my country, I should be optimistic and should make all efforts to achieve this objective.

We believe that if the counterrevolutionaries join the country's political activity, they will start thinking that the national dialogue, which I am heading [words indistinct]. However, since I am optimistic and responsible, and in view of the panorama we are facing, I have to accept them at the political negotiating table. [end recording]

RN on Delegation

PA142349 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 2302 GMT 14 Apr 88

[By Agustin Fuentes]

[Excerpt] Managua, 14 Apr (REUTER)—The five members of the contra leadership will arrive in Managua tomorrow to continue peace negotiations with the Sandinist government, the two parties announced today.

After holding talks today with two rebel delegates who arrived here this morning, the government issued a communique announcing that the high-level government-contra meeting will be held tomorrow as planned.

The two contra delegates, Roberto Ferrey and David Stadthagen, confirmed the announcement in a press conference.

Ferrey said that contra leaders Adolfo Calero, Alfredo Cesar, Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios, Azucena Ferrey, and Aristides Sanchez will arrive tomorrow in Managua for the first time in the 7-year war.

Rebel troop commanders known as "Fernando," Tono," "Blas," and "Omar" will accompany them.

Ferrey added that the delegation is made up of a total of 45 people. [passage omitted]

U.S. Assistance to LA PRENSA Viewed

PA141444 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 13 Apr 88 pp 1, 4

[All figures as published]

[Text] Mr [name indistinct] of the U.S. State Department telephoned the Nicaraguan Embassy in Washington at 1550 on Monday. Speaking on behalf of Vice President George Bush, he demanded information immediately on the airplane that would take several tons of paper to LA PRENSA, Inc. He warned that if his demands were not met satisfactorily in 10 minutes, Reagan's second in command would get THE NEW YORK TIMES and THE WASHINGTON POST to attack the Sandinist government for its failure to cooperate.

A new method was being used. Gone were the calls for promoting freedom of expression in Nicaragua and the sly clandestine efforts to finance LA PRENSA, Inc. Now he spoke clearly, like a master who threatens to discredit the Nicaraguan Government if he is not allowed to have his way.

The appearance of Bush, who according to Nixon will be the future president of the United States, at the top of the financial network of LA PRENSA, Inc., was indicative of great urgency. His election campaign was being jeopardized, although Bush could always deny that he had given the order.

Surprisingly, LA PRENSA, Inc., was left without paper to print its issues. Even more surprising was the fact that in March Violeta Chamorro, the head of that paper, told IAPA that the Nicaraguan Government was trying to prevent the publication of the paper by withholding the means for its publication. IAPA issued a condemnation.

If we look at official documents and the tax declarations of several U.S. foundations, however, LA PRENSA, Inc., has received in the form of "aid to freedom" enough money to print 10 newspapers a day for a similar number of years.

Somewhere, someone has been handling information dishonestly.

In an internal document, the National Endowment for Democracy, identified worldwide by the acronym NED, takes credit for the fact that in 1985 and 1986, the "Americare" foundation provided LA PRENSA, Inc., with paper worth $100,000.

In addition to this delivery, according to a former high-ranking Americare official, in that same year the foundation requested 250 tons of newsprint from major companies in the United States for delivery to the newspaper in Managua.

Americare's tax declaration assures the U.S. Internal Revenue Service that the organization gave LA PRENSA, Inc., $73,136 in food and medicine, although a former official of the foundation has said only newsprint was sent.

Created in the early 1980's to provide assistance to foreign refugees, Americare has degenerated into an organization to finance mercenary groups. This is evident in the same tax declaration, which states that, in addition to the deliveries to LA PRENSA, the organization donated another $291,383 in food and medicine and $5,750 in cash to Mario Calero, brother of mercenary chief Adolfo Calero and treasurer of that movement.

In 1986, when these donations were made, the brother of the chief mercenary was under investigation by the FBI for exporting weapons and by the General Accounting Office for the disappearance of millions of dollars of the aid approved by Congress.

Although to a Central American thousands or millions of dollars is a fabulous sum, Americare's donations to LA PRENSA are minimal compared to the foundation's funds.

Between 1984 and late 1986, Americare allocated and donated $74 billion. A large part of that sum was used to support the counterrevolutionaries supported by the U.S. Government who are fighting against the peoples of Afghanistan, Eritrea, Angola, and Nicaragua.

Two other members of the secret network to finance the contras, "Friends of the Americas" and the Christian Broadcasting Network's "Operation Blessing," received huge donations for an unspecified task in Central America.

Americare had no administrative expenses and was able to collect and distribute its funds because, according to them, the office expenses were paid with donations from a paper company operated by Mr Robert C. Macauley.

Curiously, Macauley is Americare's president and one of its founders. Within this game of who came first, the chicken or the egg, one easily loses track of Americare's funds.

Zbigniew Brzezinski, national security adviser during President Jimmy Carter's administration, is another Americare founder. He had that job when Reagan's predecessor first authorized financing for LA PRENSA.

The important thing in this case is Americare's role in the war against Nicaragua, particularly its $1-billion contribution between 1985 and 1986 to groups linked with the contras. In some cases, the funds were directly sent to the mercenaries, even though intermediary companies were always preferred.

One of the favorite organizations for carrying out dirty work is the Knights of Malta, a secret Roman Catholic order founded when monks fought in the crusades; it has participated in all the anticommunist struggles throughout the world.

One of its members—perhaps the most famous one—was William Casey, who was director of the CIA until his death; so one could easily confuse the two organizations.

Casey turned the Knights of Malta into an important part of covert operations. IRS files show that Americare transferred more than $42 billion in material and cash to the Knights of Malta because, thanks to the diplomatic status that the Vatican grants them, they are able to cross borders without undergoing customs inspections, an advantage that is very useful for the CIA.

According to a former top-level Americare official, the Knights of Malta handled local arrangements in Nicaragua, including the cash and paper deliveries to LA PRENSA. All the Americare paper shipments were channeled through them.

The relation between Americare and the "National Endowment for Democracy" (NED) is unclear because its exact nature—as a private or government enterprise—has not been clearly delimited.

Also, no one really knows when the Americare-NED relationship began, but Americare officials said the two organizations frequently contacted each other.

The links apparently began in a natural way when NED received orders from the government to sponsor financing for the contras from private and foreign organizations. While engaged in this task, NED officials Carl Gersham and Barbara Haig met many times with Americare officials to discuss the paper shipments for LA PRENSA.

NED used PRODEMCA [Pro-Central America's Democratic Forces] as a facade to channel its resources to LA PRENSA, but the negative publicity against PRODEMCA in 1986 forced NED to abandon this facade, and the newspaper asked Americare to replace PRODEMCA.

The biggest obstacle preventing Americare from carrying out NED's task was that the contract demanded a detailed accounting, and thus it could not carry out intelligence missions—a restriction that went against its tradition. Therefore, it was preferable to use normal channels to finance LA PRENSA.

In the end, the question arises spontaneously: If the U.S. secret network has discreetly handled large amounts in its delivery of cash and paper to LA PRENSA in recent years, why does the newspaper suddenly claim that it has no resources?

Furthermore: Why does the U.S. vice president, himself, urgently order open deliveries of paper to LA PRENSA?

Even though we do not want to, we must to come to the conclusion that this crisis has been planned and directed by the U.S. Government to launch a process that begins with the delivery of paper to LA PRENSA and ends with the delivery of funds, with legal overtones, to all the Sandinist revolution's opponents.

Former Managua Mayor Resigns From FSLN

PA150037 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2154 GMT 14 Apr 88

[Excerpts] Managua, 14 Apr (ACAN-EFE)—Today the FSLN reported that Moises Hassan, former member of the Nicaraguan Government junta, has resigned from the FSLN after he was removed from his post as mayor of Managua.

Government officials offered Hassan the directorship of the "Simon Bolivar" engineering university in Managua after he "fell" from such a high position, but Hassan did not accept their offer.

BARRICADA, official newspaper of the ruling party, published a brief communique issued by the FSLN's Organization Department reporting the former mayor's decision. The FSLN Organization Department is headed by [Luis] Enrique Figueroa, former Nicaraguan ambassador to Cuba.

The government reported the replacement of Moises Hassan as Managua's mayor by Carlos Carrion on 5 April. Carrion will also continue to hold the post of minister-delegate of the Presidency Ministry.

Local observers have commented that Hassan was "demoted" because he had acquired habits and lifestyles "like those of a millionaire." The FSLN removed him from the mayor's post to place him on "probation" in a post "without any political clout."

According to analysts, the decision bothered Hassan, who interpreted it as a "demotion" and decided to resign from the FSLN.

The FSLN's official communique notes that "Comrade Hassan has given ample reasons for his decision, which are strictly personal."

The governing party accepted Hassan's resignation in a "positive" spirit, saying it does not diminish Comrade Hassan's past contributions as an FSLN member.

According to the FSLN Organization Department, Hassan will devote himself to "private activities" but will continue to belong to the National Palestinian Solidarity Committee, which was recently created by the Sandinists. [passage omitted]

The FSLN itself noted that Hassan is the first party member occupying a high government position to resign after serving the party during its most difficult years.

Panama

Noriega Reiterates Solis Dismissal Decision

PA142318 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2250 GMT 14 Apr 88

[Text] General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Panama Defense Forces, has told the JAPAN PRESS SERVICE that he is a Panamanian and not a gringo, that his dismissal is up to President Solis Palma, and that the problems involving the Army must be discussed by the president and the Defense Forces. Likewise, Gen Noriega said that the only solution to the current crisis in the country is for the United States to stop interfering. The head of the Panamanian Army said that to resolve the economic problems affecting the nation, everyone must try to seek an economic system similar to Hong Kong's economic system, where several currencies circulate. This way, Panama would not depend exclusively on the U.S. dollar.

Regarding relations between Panama and Japan, Gen Noriega said that he understands that Japan is being pressured by the United States to side with its political position regarding Panama. However, some day the United States will abandon Japan, and then Panama will accept Japan as a friend.

Solis on Dialogue, Truce Proposal, Mediator

PA150105 Panama City Telemetro Television in Spanish 2320 GMT 14 Apr 88

[Interview with Manuel Solis Palma, minister in charge of the Presidency, by unidentified Telemetro Television reporter; date, place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Solis] I understand the position of Msgr McGrath [Archbishop of Panama Marcos Gregorio McGrath] perfectly, and this is exactly why I have always been willing to talk to him about the possibilities of a meeting with the sectors that oppose the government as a means of finding a national solution to our problems.

[Reporter] The Panamanian Episcopal Conference, through Msgr McGrath, has stated that they will continue to support the two points they presented previously, which they feel should be discussed during the national dialogue. What can you tell us about this?

[Solis] I believe they said this on a previous occasion. I feel that those two points, and other points, should be part of a dialogue to search for a solution to Panama's crisis. I feel that other issues—not only those that have resulted from the most recent situation but other deeper issues—must also be discussed. For example, I believe that the talks must be among Panamanians who feel, think, and act like Panamanians. This is the way I feel. I think that prior to the dialogue a declaration should be released stating that everyone attending the dialogue is a Panamanian and that we repudiate U.S. intervention in Panama's domestic affairs, because this intervention, whether economic or should we say military, violates and affects our sovereignty. I feel that this is something that should unite Panamanians, and we should make this clear.

Likewise, it is important that we demand respect for the Torrijos-Carter Treaties and the obligations established in those treaties. I feel that these are basic and fundamental points that must also be part, not of the talks, but of the initial declaration. In this way, we will know that the dialogue is being attended by Panamanians with Panamanian feelings, a Panamanian mentality, and a desire to defend our Republic. This Republic belongs to all of us who feel Panamanian.

[Reporter] A few days ago the national government suggested a truce with the opposition sectors. However, yesterday the housing minister said that this was not a truce but a proposal. What are your views on this?

[Solis] The two ministers who are representing me, representing the government, at the dialogue under way at the Atlapa Convention Center with the popular groups, the various Panamanian popular sectors and some political parties, have presented a proposal. They have proposed a truce as a means of reaching an agreement that would lead to the strongly desired calm we all want for the country. It was a proposal presented at the

meeting, and the outcome will depend on what the groups that are meeting decide and whether the proposal will be respected and accepted by the groups that are creating certain situations within the country that have resulted in the problems we are currently facing in the Republic.

[Reporter] But the truce has been rejected by several groups. What new alternative do you have to resolve this crisis?

[Solis] We will continue to insist on finding a solution to the crisis. We are working on this on a daily basis. We will continue to work with the groups that are willing to cooperate and take firm steps toward the resolution of the crisis. If some groups refuse to help, we will continue to work with all those Panamanians—I want to stress the word Panamanians—who are willing to search for peace in our country.

[Reporter] A few hours ago we read a news agency report stating that General Noriega gave an interview to the KYODO news service. During the interview, he said that if you ask him to resign from office he will do so. As minister in charge of the Presidency, what do you have to say?

[Solis] I have just read the report, and I do not have to wait before answering your question. Gen Noriega made this statement a long time ago, and I mentioned it during a message to the country. Even though Gen Noriega says that his removal depends on me, I condition his removal on the need for a national dialogue during which the real aspects of the Panamanian crisis would be discussed. I insist that the Panamanian situation does not depend on one man, nor can it be resolved by blaming the problems on one man. The problem is much more serious.

Gen Noriega did not create unemployment in Panama. The economic standstill, which is not the result of Panamanian problems but of a change in the world's economy, cannot be blamed on Commander Noriega. The social problems we are experiencing—poverty, backwardness in the rural areas—are not problems caused by Gen Noriega. These problems were caused by sectors that have not only turned their backs on the government, but also on the neediest in the country. A scapegoat will not solve our problems; when we speak of solutions to the Panamanian crisis, we must look deep down and resolve the real problems our country faces.

[Reporter] Are you still considering Msgr McGrath, representative of the Panamanian Episcopal Conference, as a possible mediator in the talks to resolve the Panamanian crisis?

[Solis] Despite some of the statements made by Msgr McGrath, statements that show him leaning to one side more than to the other, his status as head of the Catholic Church places him in an excellent position to act as a great mediator. I feel that in such a situation he will act properly, because his mission on this earth is precisely to act as mediator among parties in conflict. Therefore, we would have no objections to his acting as mediator.

However, I am a bit concerned because once the dialogue without preconditions begins, the bishops—even though Msgr McGrath would not be acting as a bishop but as an individual—will be part of the dialogue. I feel Msgr McGrath should refrain from making statements and that the parties that will attend the dialogue should be the ones that decide what points should be discussed. This should not be up to the mediator.

FDP on Pan-American Highway Blockage

PA141655 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 14 Apr 88 pp 1, A-2

[Text] "Nervousness and lack of experience of U.S.Marines and soldiers have been the cause of skirmishes among U.S. forces," a top officer of the Panama Defense Forces [FDP] told LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA yesterday.

Speaking on behalf of the FDP Command and General Staff, the officer said the United States is "creating pretexts to justify the climate of war it has presented abroad."

According to a version from the U.S. Southern Command given by Colonel Ronald Sconyers, between 40 and 60 men tried to enter the oil deposit area in Cocoli on the night of 12 April, which prompted the reaction of approximately 100 Marines, who engaged in a cross-fire with the intruders.

According to a report issued following an inspection of the area, no one from either side was wounded in the skirmish, and no evidence was found to prove that intruders tried to enter the area with unknown purposes.

The FDP officer said that after analyzing the "psychological profile" of the military units that have arrived in Panama since the U.S. military reinforcement, it has been concluded that:

1. The soldiers are between 18 and 25 years old.

2. The unit commanders have no experience or have been recently promoted.

3. A large percentage are Latin Americans (Puerto Ricans, Dominicans, and even Panamanians), in a proportion of 20 Latin Americans for every 60 U.S. soldiers.

"They are unskilled, and 80 percent of the accidents have occurred when they see moving palm trees or shadows and start firing," the Panamanian officer said.

A report was issued by Panamanian officers who on the night of 12 April had to intervene to clear the Pan-American Highway, which had been blocked by U.S.

troops for more than 2 hours. The report noted that the versions given by the sergeants responsible for the squads and by Colonel Fournier, the provost marshal commanding the U.S. Military Police, are confusing.

The officers reported that during the exchange of information between the two armies, the U.S. officers said:

1. The Howard Air Force Base police post reported an attack by an unidentified force of between 6 to 20 heavily armed men.

2. The attack came northwest of Arraijan at 2145.

3. The attack came southeast of Arraijan. [sentence as published]

4. A group of assailants wearing black uniforms, black gloves, and black berets attacked the oil deposit with AK-47 rifles.

"They are waging a fictitious war, and the FDP General Staff knows what their next steps will be," said the military officer, who did not rule out the possibility that they may break a fence and blame the Panamanian Army.

Yesterday LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA interviewed Major Moises Cortizo, commander of the 5th Military Police Company. He confirmed that General Loeffke, commander of the U.S. Army South, arrived at the scene and participated in an inspection along with Panamanians, which showed that there had been no attack by intruders.

An FDP report states that Provost Marshal Col Fournier gave Major Roberto Perez of the Panamanian Military Police four different versions of the incidents involving men with AK-47 rifles wearing black uniforms similar to the uniforms worn by antiterrorist units, and groups that tried to enter into the jungle-like areas near Cocoli.

According to Cortizo, a nine-man U.S. military patrol was lost for 90 minutes in the Cocoli area because, according to them (the Marines), "they were surrounded by armed men."

The nine Marines, whose ages range from 18 to 24, came out to the Pan-American Highway after several calls were made through loudspeakers and blowing the horn of a military jeep.

Cortizo added that when they came out, the Marines gave inexact versions on the alleged attackers, and that one of the commanders asked them to secure their rifles to prevent an accidental discharge.

Cortizo said the Marines were wearing camouflage uniforms, had their faces covered with paint, and carried M-16 rifles and grenade launchers, which reflected a combative attitude and not that of a police force in charge of guarding a defense area.

When asked to report on the incident, the Marines said they saw shadows moving approximately 15 meters from where they were, and therefore they fired their M-16 rifles and mortars into the darkness for more than 2 hours.

Last night LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA confirmed that the Foreign Ministry will file a formal protest at the United Nations because the Panama Canal Treaties were violated with the blocking of the Pan-American Highway, which according to the 1977 treaties is considered a white zone under the sovereign jurisdiction of the Republic of Panama.

The Foreign Ministry is also drafting a protest note to the U.S. Embassy over what it described as "another violation" of Panama's sovereignty.

The Panamanian military spokesman said Col Fournier told Maj Perez that the Pan-American Highway was blocked "to protect the area" and to conduct a security operation.

Nevertheless, Perez told him that it was a U.S. unilateral attitude that "violated the treaties"; Fournier then admitted that "it was an unacceptable action on our part."

According to the treaties, white areas are under Panamanian jurisdiction, green areas are under the military coordination of the two countries, and the brown areas represent U.S. defense posts, such as Howard, Kobbe, Fort Davis, Rodman, Fort Sherman, and Fort Clayton.

The FDP officer said the statement by a Southern Command spokesman justifying the use of fire by U.S. soldiers last night [as published] shows "lack of responsibility and respect," adding that if U.S. troops act with professionalism, they would have no problems in Panama.

Following the normal procedures established in the treaties and in the agreements between the two armies, the FDP turned the Marines over to the U.S. Military Police without any aggression or incidents.

The FDP spokesman said first they invented a story about a Marxist brigade, then they said it was providing training, and now it has carried out an attack, "but not a single bullet or mortar shell has been found." He said those reports are absurd and clearly show the Panamanian Army is "a professional institution serving its homeland, which we will defend with our lives."

Further FDP Comment

PA141555 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1315 GMT 14 Apr 88

["Communique" issued by the Panama Defense Forces (FDP) Public Relations Directorate "signed by" Major Edgardo Lopez Grimaldo, director of information and public relations; "contents provided" to station by Ana Maria Lasso of NOTIMEX; date not given]

[Text] The arbitrary and arrogant obstruction of the Pan-American Highway, which links Patagonia with Alaska, by the U.S. Armed Forces headquartered in Panama, which were reinforced a few days ago, is nothing more than the penultimate step before an armed intervention against the Panamanian people.

In a massive display in the early evening hours on 12 April, consisting of a disorderly incursion [desplazamiento] that entered national sovereign skies [words indistinct], the Marines who have not yet realized the magnitude of their evil actions (?saw) nonexistent enemies in tropical palms, and the only dead and injured were [words indistinct].

The historical register of armed aggressions by the [words indistinct] empire indicates that this is the (?24th) gringo military intervention into Panamanian skies.

The lack of conviction, morale, and human quality are again taking hold of these disoriented soldiers, who fire at each other and are scared of their own shadows.

General Loeffke, the highest tactical officer, saw how his soldiers lay on the floor dying of fear while an FDP captain and lieutenant were acting with determination to prevent Yankee arrogance from obstructing streets and highways.

According to news dispatches of the past few hours, a Southern Command spokesman's statements during a news conference on 13 April displayed the ridiculous nature of the professionalism, discipline, and seriousness of the U.S. armed contingent in Panama and revived the Vietnam trauma, which will not cease to torment the U.S. people, who see more tears, mourning, and grief in this new adventure of their government.

FDP Suspends Maneuvers in Reverted Canal Areas

PA142154 Paris AFP in Spanish 2058 GMT 14 Apr 88

[Text] Panama City, 14 Apr (AFP)—Today the Panamanian Army suspended the military exercises it had planned in the reverted areas of the Canal Zone in front of the U.S. installations.

"I do not know why the operation has been suspended," Martin Alberto Paz, chief of the Panama Defense Forces [FDP] Press Office, said, referring to the training that was initially planned to be held along the Avenue of the Martyrs on the border with the Canal Zone.

He explained that the maneuver was to have been "a simulation of the peaceful occupation of Panamanian areas in the former Canal Zone by hundreds of volunteers of the Dignity Battalion, who are training in "guerrilla warfare" in view of a possible U.S. invasion. [quotation marks as received]

The "defensive" exercises are part of the training of some 1,000 volunteer civilians organized as "people's militia," who train daily with FDP officers.

That training began after the United States increased the number of troops based on U.S. installations in this country and, at the same time, increased economic sanctions against Panama to force the resignation of General Manuel Antonio Noriega, FDP commander, as demanded by the opposition.

Paz was unable to explain whether the suspension of the maneuvers was related to the incidents that occurred on Monday and Wednesday when U.S. soldiers repelled with light weapons and mortar fire alleged intruders who were trying to enter the oil depots near Howard Air Force Base, some 10 km east of the capital.

On Thursday the FDP reported that the skirmishes occurred among the U.S. troops and were caused by "the Marines' nervousness and lack of experience."

At the same time, it accused the United States of seeking to justify the climate of war it has created abroad and to seek pretexts to intervene militarily in Panama.

Abadia Says U.S. 'Violating' Sovereignty

PA141914 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1850 GMT 14 Apr 88

[Text] Panama City, 14 Apr (DPA)—Today the Panamanian Government accused the United States of "violating Panamanian sovereignty." Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia sent a letter to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar presenting evidence of the violation.

In the letter, Abadia says "the violation occurred on 12 April, when U.S. soldiers stationed in the Canal Zone blocked the Pan-American Highway in Panamanian territory."

Abadia also sent a protest note to the U.S. Government through its embassy in Panama City. Abadia added that the "Panama Defense Forces," commanded by General Manuel Antonio Noriega, expressed their solidarity with the Panamanian Government protest.

Planning Minister Admits Economic Difficulties

PA141636 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2315 GMT 13 Apr 88

[Text] Today Ricaurte Vasquez, planning and economic policy minister, admitted the government is experiencing serious economic difficulties, but he denied the existence of a $30-million government overdraft. Here are his remarks:

[Begin recording] [Vasquez] What has happened lately has not produced any type of overdraft. On the contrary, we have acted cautiously by ensuring the payment of government payrolls would not exceed the National Bank deposits. We must understand, however, that not all the deposits made by the state are cash deposits. A large amount of taxes were paid with checks drawn against other banks. These are the ones yet to be cleared. According to the National Bank's bookkeeping entry, they do represent a deposit made by the Treasury on the basis of which the Treasury is issuing drafts to make payments. In the same way, when taxes are paid by using government checks, the number of checks in circulation is reduced. Despite this, there are still a large number of checks in circulation that have not undergone the clearing process or have not returned to the government sector through the payment of services, fees, or taxes. The Panamanian Government is using a National Bank teller's window to carry out the operational part of the Treasury's services, even though the banking system is still closed. This is a specific operation that the National Bank is undertaking on behalf of the government because of the National Bank's role as a fiscal agent, something that is its exclusive right.

[Reporter] In view of this situation, what is the liquidity of the National Bank? How much cash does it have?

[Vasquez] The cash situation of the National Bank and of the public sector is very tight. That is undeniable. The capacity to face the obligations is determined not only by the deposits but also by the amount of cash available. In all cases, these are situations in which the numbers are extremely low. The state has liquidity because we have deposits abroad. We have tried to convert them into cash. Part of the request the Panamanian Government made to the SELA members' central banks was that they take our deposits abroad and convert them into the U.S. legal currency, dollars, so our system can function. We are still waiting for a reply.

[Reporter] What will be the National Bank's situation if the government resolves this crisis?

[Vasquez] From what we have seen of this crisis, I think the deterioration of the financial and banking system and the country's economy in general is significant. It would be irresponsible to say the contrary. I think we must certainly say that the Panamanian economy and society have truly suffered a fundamental change. The banking center had a large amount of assets in Panama because of their confidence in the system. These assets will probably be withdrawn or reduced. Why? Because the economy works on the basis of confidence that the banks will comply when deposits are withdrawn and on the basis of how favorably the rest of the world sees it. With all the campaigns and all the polarization we have seen in the last few years, I think the Panamanian people, economic system, and society are being sacrificed by the intransigence of both Panamanians and foreigners.

[Reporter] Will the government be able to pay the 13th month bonus to government workers?

[Vasquez] I believe it would be rather difficult. In some cases we can hardly meet the payroll, let alone pay $16-20 million in 13th month bonuses at this time. [end recording]

CONEP President on Country's Economic Crisis

PA150243 Panama City Telemetro Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 Apr 88

[Passages in quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Alberto Boyd, president of the National Council of Private Enterprise [CONEP], in statements to Telemetro, referred to the situation of businessmen in the face of the country's crisis:

[Boyd] "I do not know what they [not further identified] mean by truce, because we are going through the worst crisis our country's economy has ever had. I guess a truce could mean ceasing hostilities. The greatest hostility we have here, however, is our political problem. What kind of a truce can resolve this political problem? Until the political problem is resolved, there is no way the other problems affecting the national economy and all the Panamanian people can be resolved."

CONEP President Alberto Boyd also referred to the problems encountered by businesses due to a lack of cash:

[Boyd] "Much has been said about banks reopening, but with restrictions. There are many sectors of private enterprise that cannot reopen with these restrictions. To deal with this, the private sector is appointing a series of commissions that will work with economists to see how the different sectors that make up private enterprise should be reactivated. There are some sectors that could work within certain banking restrictions, but there are others that cannot work at all with any sort of restriction.

"In other words, until the political problem is resolved—including obtaining funds for the reconstruction of Panama—banks cannot reopen."

Supermarkets Running Out of Basic Products

PA142141 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1957 GMT 14 Apr 88

[By Rolando Rodriguez]

[Excerpts] Panama City, 14 Apr (ACAN-EFE)—The capital's supermarket chains have begun to experience a shortage of both basic and nonessential products while the pharmacies, especially the state-owned, are experiencing a shortage of basic medicine.

Several managers of the main supermarket chains and distributing companies have told ACAN-EFE that such products as flour and therefore bread and cooking oil are being rationed because of the limited supplies.

The supermarkets said that producing and distributing companies such as the multinational Nestle company are demanding that their clients, including the supermarket chains, pay in cash for the merchandise owed in the first months of the year.

Nevertheless, the supermarkets oppose the measure because they have been receiving little cash in their sales, something that has caused a shortage of tomato products as well as of evaporated milk, canned soup, and fruit juices, among other products.

According to supermarket owners, due to various types of pressure, they have been forced to accept government checks that they have mostly been unable to cash because of the closing of banks since the first few days of March.

According to the sources, there is also a shortage of toilet paper, powdered detergents, sanitary napkins, powdered milk for infants, and rice. Meat sales have also considerably decreased. [passage omitted]

Food distributors estimate that in the next few weeks their stock of the aforementioned products will be depleted. Moreover, some supermarkets are already out of some of those products.

Pharmacies at state hospitals and clinics are already facing serious supply problems with medicines, instruments, sutures, and other essential items.

Medical and business sources have told ACAN-EFE that the crisis has seriously affected patients requiring hospitalization .

At the pharmacies at hospitals and private clinics, the situation is less painful because they have managed to get the essential medicines, although the distributors are demanding payments in cash.

The government is continuing the program to distribute food bags, which contain the main staples making up the basic basket, such as rice, onions, beans, cooking oil, plaintains, evaporated milk, lentils, flour, and salt. [passage omitted]

Crusade Protest Near Church Prevented

PA150051 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2357 GMT 14 Apr 88

[Excerpts] Panama City, 14 Apr (ACAN-EFE)—Today the riot police "prevented" the holding of a demonstration called by the opposition National Civic Crusade [CCN] to demand the removal and departure of Army Commander General Manuel Antonio Noriega from Panama.

The military, who prevented the demonstrators from gathering at a downtown church in this capital, surrounded and occupied the area while they proceeded to stop and divert the pedestrians who just happened to be on the scene.

The demonstrators withdrew from the area in small groups without incident. [passage omitted]

Today Alvin Weeden, attorney for Carlos Gonzalez de la Lastra, exiled CCN leader, announced that despite an order submitted for their release, six people arrested on 6 April in front of the canal administration facilities are still under arrest. [passage omitted]

Marcos Alarcon, legislator of one of the parties that form the opposition coalition and a supporter of the CCN, told ACAN-EFE that the people have the right to demonstrate "and that is not a concession or privilege, but a natural right."

Today's demonstration, Alarcon added, was also to protest the communist penetration of a sector of the ruling Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD) and the Panama Defense Forces [FDP].

"If the economic crisis continues at this rate, the FDP will not be able to stop the general mobilization of a starving people," Alarcon said. [passage omitted]

U.S. Embassy Said To Organize Jobless March

PA150242 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 14 Apr 88 p 12

[Unattributed article: "Davis' Gross and Blatant Intervention in Panamanian Affairs"]

[Text] In an action unprecedented in the world's diplomatic history, the U.S. Embassy has rallied jobless people in front of the U.S. Embassy and given job applications to them.

In a puzzling, tendentious, and calculated move, each of the people getting an application was immediately called to participate in a "march of the unemployed."

The march of the unemployed was called for by the U.S. Embassy. The "Servile Krusade" [as published] was told only to back it up, this newspaper learned.

We report this as an open provocation and as further proof of what happens in Panama. In a desperate attempt to destabilize the country, the U.S. Embassy rallies innocent people to present to the U.S. Senate and Congress video images showing the great support that the Krusade enjoys among the needy classes.

We want to tell the people who yesterday went to the U.S. Embassy—located in front of the Balboa statue—that they are being mocked and that somebody is taking advantage of their joblessness for political purposes. We remind these people that a plan to starve the Panamanian people to death has been prepared at this embassy and that this plan contemplates freezing Panamanian funds and checking the circulation of the U.S. currency, which serves as legal tender in the country. [The article is accompanied by passport-size photographs of U.S. Ambassador to Panama Arthur Davis and Deputy Chief of Mission John Maisto bearing the heading "These are the ones responsible." Adjacent to the article is a picture of a "preliminary application" written in Spanish for U.S. Embassy employment bearing the caption: "Jobs for the Seditious: This is a sample job application that U.S. Embassy officials have been giving out to Panamanians for the latter to execute vandalism and to participate in disturbances and disorders in the country."]

Labor Party Supports National Dialogue

PA142112 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 14 Apr 88 p 2

["Text" of communique issued by the National Executive Council of the Labor Party (PALA) in Panama on 13 April]

[Text] Confronted with the acute crisis currently experienced by our country, the Labor Party has always maintained that a dialogue is the only sure path toward a long-awaited national agreement that will allow us to recover the peace of mind needed for reflection and for productive and rewarding labor.

As PALA members, we have promoted a dialogue because we are convinced that the solution to the nation's problems must be found as a result of an understanding among Panamanians.

We condemn the arrogance and the diplomatic and economic terrorism characteristic of the Reagan administration's aggression against Panama. We equally reject the threat of intervention that is meant to intimidate us.

We will never accept foreign meddling in our domestic affairs and much less the imposition of solutions that are only advantageous to foreign interests.

We condemn those Panamanians who are serving as accomplices of U.S. officials to harm our people. Our youth, the generations of the future, and history will duly point out these citizens' shameful attitude.

In light of our country's situation, we insist on the need to explore all peaceful alternatives to overcoming our current difficulties.

In the midst of the economic difficulties caused by foreign aggression, we PALA members observe, with optimism and hope, that each day new social and political sectors are expressing a willingness to hold a dialogue.

However, we insist that we must act quickly to stop the deterioration of living conditions in our country. Along this line, the PALA directorate reaffirms its position in support of dialogue, no matter where, with whom, or how, regardless of agenda or preconditions.

Once again, our party invites those who maintain rigid and uncompromising positions to reflect and to move closer to a dialogue.

Let us hold a dialogue without any prejudice or preconditions, but let us do so now. Tomorrow may be too late.

National Executive Council

Panama, 13 April 1988

Col Wong Replaced in Canal Studies Commission

PA141229 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 13 Apr 88 pp 2, 6

[Excerpt] Yesterday the executive branch, through Decree No 102 of 12 April 1988, announced the appointment of Lieutenant Colonel Aquilino Sieiro as alternate commission member of the Republic of Panama in the Commission for Studies on a Sea-Level Canal in Panama, replacing Colonel Guillermo Wong.

The decree is signed by President Manuel Solis Palma and Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia Arias. [passage omitted]

Commentator on AP Reporter's Arrest, Situation

PA150336 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0048 GMT 15 Apr 88

["Today in the World" commentary by Luis Manuel Martinez]

[Excerpts] The city was overflown by low flying aircraft. In Colon, for instance, the noise of the helicopters was heard in Coco Solo, Margarita, and Gatun. First, they condemned us to hunger. We have nowhere to cash a

check. Julito, a companion here, has checks getting old in his pocket, and he does not have anywhere to cash them. One has to go to the supermarket to buy food; one has to buy something. One cannot surrender to the check. The check is the way of finding a solution. [sentence as heard] A solution has to be found.

Not satisfied with this crisis, we are now subject to a crisis of panic. While these aircraft fly low over the capital and over Colon, the areas of civilian coordination in Cardenas and Los Rios, which were always patrolled by Balboa police units, are today targets of interference. All of a sudden patrols come out, stop your car, and ask where you are going, as if the person behind the wheel was not a Panamanian, but an extraterrestrial being.

At the same time, this morning (John Hooper Gerhard), bearing an AP, ASSOCIATED PRESS, correspondent's identification card, was arrested while taking photographs in military areas of Chorrillo. He did not have any authorization; he had not gone before any official organization to be allowed to take those photographs. He was interrogated, of course, because he has what is called the manner of a CIA agent disguised as an AP correspondent. [passage omitted]

This [not further identified] is what is so disconcerting to its operations and what forces the Southern Command to issue every night a new fabrication on massive attacks on oil depots, on important strategic points. Yet nobody is wounded or arrested in the mortar attacks, which are the product of the imagination of the experts in calumny, slander, and lies. Throughout the years they have proven to be masters in the trade.

In addition to these rumors, there are others that are circulating. It is rumored that on 1 May, Panama will be declared a socialist republic. And there is talk that aircraft filled with arms from Cuba are arriving in Panama. The only aircraft that arrived from Cuba over the last few days arrived on Saturday. It contained 14 tons of medicine, vitamins, and vaccinations for children and emergency medication for the Public Health Ministry. Cuba has too much experience—it has been in power for almost 30 years—to give the United States a justification for its political role in Panama. This means that to the declaration of a socialist republic in Panama, we say no to those rumors. There is no such possibility. [passage omitted]

Argentina

Naval Exercise Under Way Off Mar del Plata

PY141154 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1133 GMT 14 Apr 88

[Text] Mar del Plata, 13 Apr (TELAM)—An exercise in which naval fleet, submarine, and naval aviation units are participating continues to be carried out off the coast of Mar del Plata. A parachute drop is scheduled for today.

The submarine unit that is based in Mar del Plata has reported that the exercise began on 10 April and it will conclude tomorrow, 15 April.

Between 0900 and 1200 on 13 April personnel of the Tactical Divers Group, which operates from the local naval base, carried out an operation in the Playa Grande area, which consisted of a parachute drop from Naval Aviation Sea King helicopters. Weather permiting, a similar operation will take place today.

Senate Approves National Defense Law

PY142225 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Apr 88

[Text] Last night the Senate approved by a majority vote the national defense draft law, which thus becomes the National Defense Law. A highlight of this law is that it precludes the participation of the Armed Forces in any internal conflict. The new law has thus repealed Decree-/Law 16,970, which was signed by General Juan Carlos Ongania in 1966 and which was the basis for the national security doctrine.

Strike Begins; Capital 'Practically Normal'

PY141307 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1120 GMT 14 Apr 88

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Apr (DYN)—At 0800 private business activities in the downtown area of this capital were practically normal. Shops were observed to be opening, there were plenty of buses and subway trains circulating, and plenty of taxis and private vehicles were observed.

Moreover, in Greater Buenos Aires very little activity has been observed, especially in the industrial areas, where the strike appears to be very effective. In the main populated areas of Greater Buenos Aires it has been observed that many shops opened their doors and plenty of buses were circulating.

Brazil

Army Denies Mobilization at Colombian Border

PY150229 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2316 GMT 14 Apr 88

[Text] Manaus, Brasil, 14 Apr (EFE) —According to an Amazonas Military Command (CMA) spokesman the Brazilian Army has neither closed the Brazilian-Colombian border in the upper Rio Negro area, nor mobilized troops in the region to prevent the incursion of Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) guerrillas into Brazilian territory.

The Colombian mass media has recently reported that FARC members are concentrating along the upper Rio Negro region, located on the Brazilian-Colombian border.

Captain Loureiro, CMA Public Relations deputy chief, denied that the Brazilian Army is prohibiting people, particularly miners and Indians, from crossing the border paths in this region.

He added: "The Brazilian Army has not mobilized its troops at the border. It may be holding basic exercises for new recruits, routine exercises."

The Brazilian military officer admitted that FARC guerrillas may be in the region to undermine the 2-day visit that Colombian President Virgilio Barco will pay tomorrow to the state of Para during which he will meet with his Brazilian colleague, Jose Sarney.

The spokesman reaserted that recruits who have been detached to border posts are undergoing a readjustment stage and jungle survival training. He added that the CMA has not issued any order to close the border.

Chile

Court Approves Only 12 U.S. Letelier Questions

PY150246 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 Apr 88

[Text] The Supreme Court of Justice has approved only 12 of the 200 questions contained in U.S. petition for General Rene Orozco to testify in the Letelier case.

The Chilean Supreme Court has ordered that the courts proceed with only 12 questions, rejecting the remaining ones because they are irrelevant.

Letelier and his secretary were killed on 21 September 1976 in the city of Washington, D.C., United States.

The 12 questions contained in the petition now will be sent to Judge Carlos Banados, of the Santiago First Criminal Court. In an official letter, Banados must inform Gen Orozco about the petition. The judge must also ask Gen Orozco if he wishes to appear in court personally or merely respond through an official letter.

PCCh 'Does Not Reject in Advance' Dialogue

PY142230 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 14 Apr 88

[Text] Former congressman Luis Guastavino told Primera Plana of Radio Chilena in an exclusive interview that the Communist Party does not reject in advance a dialogue with the Armed Forces. This dialogue, however, cannot be made without the participation of the democratic forces and the mobilized citizenry, he added. Such a dialogue, he said, cannot be made to appear as an arrangement behind the scenes among the leadership of political parties or Armed Forces comanders.

[Begin Guastavino recording] The Communist Party believes that the correct thing, or the most important thing, is the formation of a large national movement to end the dictatorship and, after that, to begin a democratic period in which the essential values of national coexistence are effectively reestablished. This naturally includes the definition of responsibilities and punishment of those who have committed crimes and condemnable human rights violations in our country. [end recording]

Guastavino, once a Valparaiso councilman, also stressed that his party does not believe the country will be left in good shape by this regime if measures are not implemented to reestablish the climate and spirit of coexistence in which the damage to those who have painfully and cruelly suffered these years are repaired. Guastavino added:

[Begin Guastavino recording] The Communist Party rejects all kinds of revenge. The Communist Party believes national life has to be cleaned up. A new, healthy climate has to be established to rebuild the foundations of new democratic and effective institutions—this on the basis of the free expression of all Chileans. For this to happen, for the stone, concrete, and sand to mix correctly, it is necessary to not avoid facing the concrete and serious crimes of this era. They have to be clarified. [end recording]

Opposition Invites 2,000 Plebiscite Observers

PY141445 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 14 Apr 88

[Excerpt] Christian Democratic Party leader Carlos Dupre has confirmed that more than 2,000 invitations have been sent out to legislators around the world to come to Chile to observe the upcoming plebiscite.

However, Dupre did not say where they will get to money to cover the fares, hotel bills, parties, and other expected expenses of the 2,000 visitors. [passage omitted]

APSI Magazine Deputy Director Arrested

PY150225 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 Apr 88

[Excerpt] Sergio Marras Vega, deputy director of APSI magazine, has been arrested on charges of offending the Armed Forces. Vega has been called to the First Military Court to explain to Prosecutor Enrique Olivares some points of an editorial published by the magazine. Within the next few hours he will be taken to the Capuchinos Prison. [passage omitted]

Bomb Causes Damage, No Casualties in Santiago

PY150107 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 Apr 88

[From the mobile unit by Patricio Parraguez]

[Text] A few minutes ago a small bomb exploded here at the Consitorial Building, at 843 Mojitas Street. The bomb, planted on the second floor near the stairways next to a window, exploded at approximately 1911. It caused some property damage but no casualties.

Carabineros and security agents are carrying out a search in the area in an effort to identify and arrest those who planted the bomb.

Colombia

President Barco Speaks on Emergency Measures

PA150431 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 0236 GMT 15 Apr 88

[Speech by President Virgilio Barco at the Narino Palace in Bogota on 14 April—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] When a state counsellor suspended the Narino Palace agreement, the president of the Republic had no other choice but to abide by this decision because respect for the de jure state and obedience to the decisions of a powerless justice are at stake. To act in any other way would be equivalent to ignoring the essence of constitutional democracy, in which law, rather than men, governs, regardless of the latter's ambitious and lofty plans.

Why was the Narino Palace agreement suspended? In truth, it had already been suspended by the decision of a state counsellor. Was it possible to enforce this agreement? Both the government and the Liberal Party presented several formulas to continue to draft the text of the amendment through an informal political procedure. [passage omitted]

The people know very well that public order and peace have something to do with institutional order. The people know well that ineffective, sometimes obsolete, state services cannot fully play their roles in a powerful

society which grows more and more complex and impatient. The people also know that obedience to law and authority, which is the basis for political coexistence and social progress, is closely related to the genuineness of the institutions.

The common man knows that the scourges of violence and injustice could be dealt with more successfully if our democracy is equipped with the proper institutions. Hence, the fervor and interest this debate has elicited is not artificial or alien to our realities. In great grief, the entire country has fully rejected the boundless violence prevailing in the prosperous Uraba region. Today the Council of Ministers decided to utilize the exceptional powers granted by the state of siege to establish a special regime, whose essential points are the following:

We will declare the portion of Uraba region in Antioquia Department a zone of emergency. The military command of this zone is likewise created, under the leadership of Major General Fernando Gomez Barros. The governor of Antioquia and the mayors of the municipalities in the region are obliged to cooperate with this military officer and lend him the support he may request to adopt the measures necessary to restore public order.

The military chief will exert the following functions over the geographic region of Uraba in Antioquia: maintain public order within his jurisdiction and adopt measures aimed at restoring public order; determine the measures required for the establishment of public order and coordinate their execution with the mayors in the region; adopt police measures aimed at maintaining public order, such as prohibiting the bearing of arms and the sale and consumption of alcohol, decreeing a curfew, regulating meetings and parades in public places, and prohibiting the transit of people or vehicles in certain areas under his jurisdiction; and order that the police and personnel at the DAS [Administrative Department of Security] operate within the territory under their jurisdiction. With the exception of mayors designated by popular vote, the military chief is authorized to suspend, fire for serious reasons, or request that the proper authorities dismiss or suspend personnel—should such action fall within the jurisdiction of public corporations—for negligence in the fulfillment of duties related to the maintenance of public order.

The military commander can also request that the governor of Antioquia fire or suspend the mayors under his jurisdiction when these officials fail to establish the measures demanded to achieve public order, or block efforts to establish public order. He can propose that the appropriate authorities adopt the economic and social measures necessary to rehabilitate the areas under his jurisdiction to restore public order. He can issue temporary disciplinary or administrative orders effective up to 60 days, in cases of emergency or serious problems, the resolution of which, although not under his jurisdiction, he may judge to be essential to the maintenance of public order. Such orders would become effective when approved by the governor of Antioquia. He will command customs officials and the general directors of prisons within his jurisdiction. The military chief will have disciplinary authority over all of the Armed Forces personnel within his jurisdiction.

The problems in Uraba have deep-seated social and economic roots. For this reason I have created a board, made up of several ministers and the governor of Antioquia, to draw up proposals for inclusion in the plan for the economic and social rehabilitation of that important area.

Similarly, we have created a regional criminal investigative court to give far-reaching support to the investigation of crimes to ensure the full enforcement of our laws.

Early tomorrow morning I will begin a 36-hour working visit to Brazil. In the company of Jose Sarney, the president of that nation, I will make a brief tour of certain parts of the Amazon region, where projects of great interest to Colombia, especially to our mining industry, are under way.

On previous occasions, I have mentioned Brazil's importance to Colombia. It is a rich and prosperous country with which we share a region, the Amazon, in which we have placed our great hopes for the future, as well as a number of concerns in the area of international policy. [passage omitted]

We have seen that we agree with the group known as the Group of Eight, Brazil, and other nations, on the way to handle international issues that have the greatest impact on our countries, and we have found that there is a solid desire to work together.

From the beginning of my administration, I have sought to pursue a foreign policy that seeks to achieve the highest national interests. We have done this successfully. Colombia's dignified presence in international forums has already made it possible for us to achieve important goals. We have been able to establish a base of Latin American solidarity and cooperation. My working visit to Brazil is in line with these objectives, as are the meetings that we will hold soon with the presidents of Argentina, Peru, and Portugal, and with His Majesty the King of Spain and the prime minister of that country.

I know that I will continue to encounter difficulties, that those who seek to frustrate the Colombian people's hope of change will not stop. They will use all types of resources, propagate all kinds of rumors, and have recourse to the most absurd arguments, but they will not achieve their goal. The government is prepared to pay whatever price is necessary to carry out the programs that will truly produce solutions to the serious problems with which the country is afflicted.

The task that is facing the government and all the political forces—the Liberal Party, the New Liberalism, the Social Conservative Party, the Patriotic Union, and all the social forces—is to find the special expeditious path which, respecting our legal state and in concordance with the doctrines of our highest courts of justice, will allow us to make the institutional reforms urgently requested, demanded, desired, and needed by the country.

Good night, and so long.

Party Officials on Narino Agreement Suspension

PA150147 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Apr 88

[Passages in quotation marks recorded]

[Text] National debates continued today regarding the suspension of the Narino agreement for amending the Constitution. The government has said that it will seek new mechanisms for those amendments. Meanwhile, the Conservative Party has said that a spirit of understanding prevails, and the Patriotic Union [UP] insists on the need for holding a plebiscite. Jesus Garzon reports:

[Garzon] The process for institutional changes has been suspended because the Narino Palace Agreement was broken. This was agreed upon by President Barco and opposition leader Misael Pastrana Borrero following a 4-hour analysis of the various aspects that impaired the process for institutional change. Visibly worried at the end of the political summit, Conservative leaders refrained from commenting on the decision reached during the meeting. However, they expressed their desire to continue talks with the government.

[Reporter] "Is the agreement satisfactory?

[Pastrana] "I believe it is satisfactory because it reconciles the various criteria into a joint declaration.

[Rodrigo Marin Bernal, Conservative National Directorate president] "The Conservative Party agrees with the terms expressed in the joint communique signed by those present at the meeting."

[Garzon] At the end of the meeting, the Liberal National Directorate [DNL] said that the agreement had been suspended because of the State Council's negative position and announced that new formulas will be analyzed.

[DNL President Hernando Duran Dussan] "The procedures established in the Narino Palace agreement will be discontinued with the suspension of that agreement. However, it is still possible to reach new agreements."

[Garzon] Today the government reiterated its willingness to seek new mechanisms through which to hold a plebiscite and to amend the national Constitution.

[Government Minister Cesar Gaviria] "The government will continue working on drafting constitutional amendments that will enable us to change the grave situation the country is now facing."

[Garzon] Meanwhile, the UP and the New Liberalism, which were not present at the Barco-Pastrana meeting, said that a plebiscite is the solution.

[UP President Bernardo Jaramillo] "The only alternative left to the country for authentic reform is convoking a plebiscite.

[New Liberalism leader Luis Carlos Galan] "I believe that what is important now is to decide on the content. That is the intention behind the proposals we will make at the Liberal forum today and tomorrow."

Justice Minister, DAS Chief View Uraba Violence

PA141954 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Apr 88

[Text] General Miguel Maza Marquez, general director of the Administrative Department of Security, DAS, has announced that the first arrest warrants in the Uraba massacres will be issued soon. The government, the DAS, and the attorney general met to discuss measures to end the wave of violence in Antioquia's Uraba region. Alvaro Ayala reports:

[Begin recording] [Ayala] The government and the DAS blamed extreme right-wing groups for the massacres in Uraba and Cordoba. Justice Minister Enrique Low and DAS Director Maza Marquez said this after they announced the creation of an investigative group that will operate only in Uraba.

[Low] I am very worried by the pattern these recent murders have set. One gets the impression extreme right-wing forces are to blame, based on our observations.

[Maza Marquez] The judges have all the information. After assessing it, they can begin to issue rulings and the first arrest warrants in the case.

[Horacio Serpa, official in the Attorney General's Office] The Colombian people and citizens expect the government to have a large presence. They expect this presence to be effective. They expect results.

[Ayala] To repeat, the government, the authorities, and the attorney general met to analyze the reasons for the bloodbath in Uraba. The DAS director said his agency lacks some resources for the investigation. He added that his staff will be able to overcome that problem. [end recording]

Paraguay

U.S. Assistance in Fight Against Drugs Urged

PY131659 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish
13 Apr 88 p 7

[Editorial: "The Proof of our Conclusions"]

[Text] We have been providing readers of this column with a series of commentaries on drug trafficking. In these commentaries we have tried to express our opinion on the problem at a continental level, referring to the countries with a relatively lower level of development that produce raw materials and those that process and distribute drugs. We have also discussed the great drug markets that promote this evil trade and deal with the opulence and corruption that has established itself in highly industrialized and capitalized countries.

As we do not believe in sheer coincidences, we cannot help but regard as auspicious the information provided to us a few days ago by USIS, which operates in the U.S. Embassy here. This information refers to the White House government's cooperation with the countries of the region to adequately implement, with suitable means, the struggle against drug trafficking. This information is a sort of confirmation of our theory on the subject disclosed in previous commentaries in which we stated that this struggle is onerous and complex and must be carried out through surprise operations. Therefore, in order to be successful it is necessary to have a suitable and sensible apparatus with which to drastically react to the drug traffickers' unthinkable tricks. It must also be able to repress the drug traffickers' apparatuses, in which millions are invested and which have the human, technical, economic, and financial means to confront and overcome repression. They can also buy cooperation and immunity.

The information to which we are referring, which is contained in a press report datelined the Dominican Republic, mentions the visit to that country by the U.S. attorney general during which "an agreement was signed transferring to the Dominican Government patrol vessels and aircraft" for the same purpose. Since the Dominican Republic is an island located in the Antilles, the equipment transferred to that country must be capable of operating in such surroundings. Therefore, we believe that this equipment is not just out-board-motor fishing boats or small planes for tourism.

This information, for which we thank USIS, and which we believe was not disclosed by mere coincidence after the series of commentaries on the struggle against drug trafficking we ran, perfectly matches our theory on cooperation and reciprocal aid. The wealthy countries that are being corroded by increasing drug addition should provide the adequate means to the Third World countries, with developing economies, to struggle effectively against the production of the raw material—such as coca leaves and marijuana—in the region, as well as the production of cocaine paste and the shipment of the drug to ports of embarkation or to the drug markets, where the domestic operations of distribution and retail sales begin. These procedures vary according to the seriousness and extent of the vice and corruption in each country.

Regarding our country, victim of the slanderous accusation that it "does not cooperate," we stress the frequency with which we report the destruction of plantations; the seizure of narcotics like marijuana, which is produced in the country, or cocaine, which is not produced locally, but the origin of which can be presumed due to the vicinity of producer countries; and the raids that the specialized police carry out on individuals suspected of being involved in drug trafficking. We also stress the fact that the courts are hearing numerous cases and have indicted many individuals on drug-related charges. These individuals are held in custody in Tacumbu Prison. We have outlined the case of a large cargo of ether legally exported from a European country and illegally introduced into our country after being transported through Brazil from a sea port to the Friendship Bridge [bridge spanning the Parana River on the border with Brazil] in Alto Parana Department, where it was seized by Paraguayan customs authorities, who reported it as contraband. The cargo was investigated and the results included in a dossier sent to the Penal Court. But the problem of what to do with the chemical persisted because of possible pollution if burned, or contamination if spilled, and because a large deserted place in which to bury the chemical could not be found. It was then decided to return the cargo. This was exemplary cooperation whereby Paraguay, without compensation, renounced the economic value of the cargo, because the state becomes the legal owner of all contraband seized.

U.S.-Paraguayan cooperation in the fight against drug trafficking recorded the case of Josep Ricord some years ago. Ricord was sought by the United States, in a highly publicized case of extradition, on the basis of 20 kg of cocaine (which was seized in Paraguay) as the single item of concrete evidence against him. All requirements relating to international law were fulfilled in that case.

After all court proceedings had been thoroughly carried out to avoid the remotest suspicion of "kidnapping," Ricord was flown to the United States, in a special plane, to be tried. Ricord reportedly was the head of an international drug trafficking ring; the history of his life was related in a series that included his criminal activities in France, the Plata River area, and, lastly, Asuncion. A normal person would expect, at the very least, the electric chair or a life sentence for him, but he, called "the king of the drug traffickers," was only sentenced to 20 years in prison, and was released much earlier without any explanation. Ricord was used as a battering ram to pierce the image of the country and then to disappear into anonymity without affecting drug trafficking. But he was useful to attack Paraguay with infamous publicity.

During the ceremony in which the United States handed over to the Dominican Republic the latest batch of patrol boats, the U.S. attorney general could justifiably say: "The resources of our two governments, fighting together to control drug trafficking, have achieved very effective results." We are sure the same can happen anywhere, and even more so in our country, because we will be able to accomplish more if the elements necessary to fight the production of and trafficking in drugs, and to close the transit borders, become more adequate and forthcoming.

Interior, Foreign, Education Ministers Travel

PY131345 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 13 Apr 88 p 12

[Text] Defense Minister General German Martinez was named acting interior minister on 12 April, due to Interior Minister Augusto Sabino Montanaro's trip abroad.

It has been reported that the interior minister, who is also president of the Colorado Party, went to Brazil on the afternoon of 12 April. From there he will travel to Europe on a private trip.

The government has named Justice and Labor Minister J. Eugenio Jacquet as acting foreign minister while Foreign Minister Carlos Augusto Saldivar is away on an official trip to the Republic of South Africa.

Through Decree No 27,797 the executive branch has named Education and Worship Minister Carlos Antonio Ortiz Ramirez as acting finance minister while Finance Minister General Cesar Barrientos, (retired), is traveling abroad.

Finance Minister Sick; Sworn In From Bed

PY141657 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 14 April 88 p 7

[Excerpt] A rare system to swear in congressmen was used with General Cesar Barrientos, finance minister and senator-elect, on 8 April. Barrientos was sworn in from bed at home. He has been sick and unable to attend Congress lately. Barrientos had requested to be relieved from his duties in Congress, but will continue as finance minister. [passage omitted]

Peru

Larco Cox Explains Problems to Congress

Madrid EFE in Spanish 0451 GMT 14 Apr 88

[Text] Lima, 13 Apr (EFE)—The opposition blocs of the Peruvian Congress abandoned tonight's session en masse just before Prime Minister Guillermo Larco Cox began, after an approximately 5-hour delay, his speech seeking a vote of confidence for the government.

The United Left (IU) coalition, the second strongest political party in Peru, and the center-right parties Popular Action (AP) and the Popular Christian Party (PPC), which make up the opposition in Congress, submitted a motion to declare unconstitutional the voluntary appearance of the cabinet before Congress.

The motion was rejected by a majority of the members of the ruling APRA Party, who argued that the Peruvian Constitution provides for the voluntary appearance of the cabinet before Congress.

After approximately 5 hours of debate, which delayed Larco Cox' address, all the opposition deputies, with the exception of 3 independents, walked out of the Chamber of Deputies.

Larco Cox, who last week requested a voluntary appearance by the cabinet before Congress, criticized the "blind conduct," the "inconsistency," and the "doubtful responsibility" of the opposition parties.

The Peruvian prime minister gave an overall explanation of major national problems, especially economic ones. The details of these problems will be explained by each member of the cabinet. It is thought that these explanations will conclude on 15 April.

Larco Cox explained that the "acceleration" of inflation, the loss of international reserves, and the growth of the public deficit are currently the most important economic problems Peru faces.

He also acknowledged that there had been an error in the exchange-rate policy, a multiple system that ranges from 16 to 75 intis per dollar, and this has contributed to the increase in inflation, which reached 23 percent in March, which is unprecedented in Peru's history.

Larco Cox stated that despite what the opposition maintains regarding the decrease in international reserves, they currently amount to $1.2 billion.

He said his government's objective is to maintain the economic growth achieved in 1986 and 1987 without having to depend on the IMF.

President Garcia broke off relations with the IMF, but he is maintaining a dialogue with the World Bank and the IDB.

Interior Minister Notes Arrest of Terrorists

PY140401 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 14 Apr 88

[Excerpt] Today Interior Minister Jose Barsallo Burga reported the arrest of important terrorist leaders at the national level. He praised the expeditious manner in which the police made those arrests. He also discussed the security measures that will be adopted during the upcoming papal visit.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Have any of the terrorists who perpetrated these recent attacks been arrested?

[Barsallo] We have arrested 7 who were involved in attacks on the markets; approximately 13 terrorists were involved in those incidents. In addition, another individual who was involved in those attacks was killed. We must praise the expeditious handling of the arrests.

We have also arrested physicians involved in incidents in San Martin. We arrested four terrorists on 10 April in Tumbes Department for their involvement in the 1987 assassination of a Republican guard as well as for their involvement in sabotage. We have also arrested either four or five, I am not quite sure, terrorists who were involved in an incident that occurred in Puno. But what is noteworthy is that they were arrested only 24 hours after the incident.

Moreover, in Cusco we have found a cache of approximately 1,500 dynamite sticks and guns. In addition, Lima police have arrested three or four more criminals who are being questioned by a prosecutor.

[Reporter] What is the current state of the investigations being carried out on the attack against the councilwoman?

[Barsallo] This case is being handled by the police. We are investigating the facts and hope to have specific results very soon.

[Question indistinct]

[Barsallo] You have not reported a kidnapping that took place in Cieneguilla, at the house of a Mr Mankin. Only 6 hours after the incident, the police found the victims. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Shining Path Kills Officials in Oyon Province

PY142359 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1935 GMT 14 Apr 88

[Text] Lima, 14 April (EFE)—Today police reported that the Peruvian Maoist Shining Path organization has murdered six people, including all local authorities of a mining town located 235 km northeast of Lima. Last night, a Shining Path column seized the town of Andajes, in the mining Province of Oyon, and after a "popular trial" at the People's Plaza murdered the mayor, the deputy mayor, the provincial governor, a judge, the town hall secretary, and a civilian. This massacre is part of the escalation of terrorist activity by the Shining Path which began toward the end of March and which has resulted in the death of 40 people in some 20 attacks.

New 'Wave' of Terrorism

PY132101 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0112 GMT 13 Apr 88

[Text] Lima 12 Apr (EFE)—Two weeks ago the Maoist Shining Path unleashed a new wave of terrorist attacks during which 33 people have been killed so far. Approximately 300 people have been killed in terrorist attacks this year, thus increasing the number of deaths resulting from terrorism and the struggle that police and the military have been waging against the Shining Path and the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) guerrilla groups since 1980 to between 11,000-15,000. Damages for the same period are estimated at $5 billion, that is, one-third of the Peruvian foreign debt or the equivalent of the income from exports over 2 years.

The current Shining Path onslaught is part of the expected offensive to mark the 8th anniversary of the group's armed struggle, commemorated on 17 May. This year that date will practically coincide with Pope John Paul II's visit to Peru.

The Shining Path has increased its terrorist attacks in view of this anniversary, the upcoming 2d anniversary of the killing of 250 inmates charged with terrorism during riots at three prisons 2 years ago, and the birthday of Shining Path leader Abimael Guzman, called "President Gonzalo" by his followers.

Today Interior Minister Jose Barsallo said that as a result of the guerrilla onslaught the government will hold meetings in Congress beginning tomorrow.

The guerrilla attacks began shortly before Holy Week, 15 days ago, with blackouts and other attacks in Ayacucho, where the Shining Path was created and organized 20 years before it began its armed struggle in 1980.

The civilian sector of President Alan Garcia's government minimizes this wave of terrorism. The military sector, however, openly admits that this type of violence is like lightning: not only does it not stop, but it increases daily.

According to the latest internal documents of the Shining Path that have come to light, the leaders of this group, currently in hiding, recently provided the organization with a military structure and have established, as its main objective, the takeover of organized popular movements and unions.

The Shining Path carries out its military activities through its armed branch, the Popular Guerrilla Army (EGP), its union activities through the newly created Movement of Class-Conscious Workers and Laborers (MOTC) [Movimiento de Obreros y Trabajadores Clasistas], and its popular activities through the so-called Neighborhood Movement (MB) [Movimiento Barrial], which operates mainly in the slums that surround Lima and in poor rural areas.

The main objective of the "protracted struggle" as described in the Shining Path's documents is the creation of a "new democracy" in Peru, that is, a regime based on the purest Maoist line of thought, adjusted to the Peruvian status quo, especially that of the Andean sector by Shining Path leader Abimael Guzman.

Peruvian political observers, such as former Peruvian President Francisco Morales Bermudez, said that so far President Garcia's administration has been losing the war against the Shining Path, which is believed to be the most powerful subversive movement in Latin America.

Police Arrest Terrorist, Confiscate Weapons

PY141434 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Apr 88

[Text] An alleged terrorist identified as Rolando Diaz Revilla is among 134 individuals arrested during the "Rafaga 88" operation carried out in the districts of Magdalena, San Isidro, Miraflores, Brena, and Pueblo Libre. Personnel of the Peruvian Investigative Police confiscated two pistols and a quantity of rifle ammunition from the terrorist.

Dynamite Cache Found

PY131552 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Apr 88

[Text] The Civil Guard 11th Reconnaissance Command and Specialized Combat Patrol, headquarted in Cuzco, has seized 1,200 sticks of dynamite and 200 meters of fuse from an abandoned shack on the hillside of Condor Pununa, community of Pantipata, Ancahuasi district [in Ayacucho Department]. The patrol was commanded by Civil Guardsman Oscar Sanchez Sierra and was made up of two officers and six soldiers. Sanchez Sierra said they had orders to patrol the area in order to disband a group of terrorists planning to spread chaos in the city.